

US 29 BRT Project CAC #12 Week of July 10, 2017



CAC Reminders

- Approved Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan states CACs are formed to "make recommendations to the County on the *design*, construction and proposed station locations for the transit corridors."
- CAC meeting topics have been selected to fit within this scope and are focused on the physical elements of the US 29 BRT project
- Questions on topics outside of this scope and the planned agenda for each meeting will be deferred to the end or after the meeting
- Success of meetings is dependent on mutual respect between members,
 County staff, and consultants
- CAC members can contact staff at any time following the meeting with feedback from their communities





Transit Signal Priority
US 29 BRT Project
CAC #12
Week of July 10, 2017



Agenda

- TSP Overview/Basic Concepts
- Benefits Of TSP
- TSP in Montgomery County
- Intersection Selection Criteria
- US 29 BRT Corridor
- Next Steps



What is Transit Signal Priority (TSP)

TSP is a traffic signal operational strategy that facilitates the movement of transit vehicles, either buses or streetcars, through traffic signal controlled intersections.

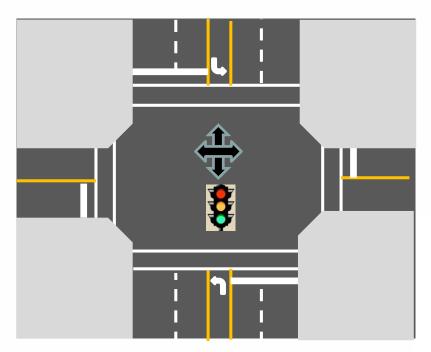
- Active TSP is used to provide passage for transit vehicles at signalized intersections when requested.
- Conditional TSP requests priority only if certain conditions are met.
- Signal Strategies.
 - Green Extension
 - Early Green (Red Truncation)

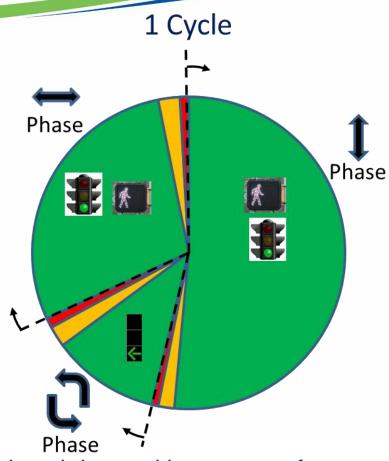


Active TSP is conditional priority, not to be confused with Emergency Vehicle Preemption which is unconditional priority

Traffic Signals: 101

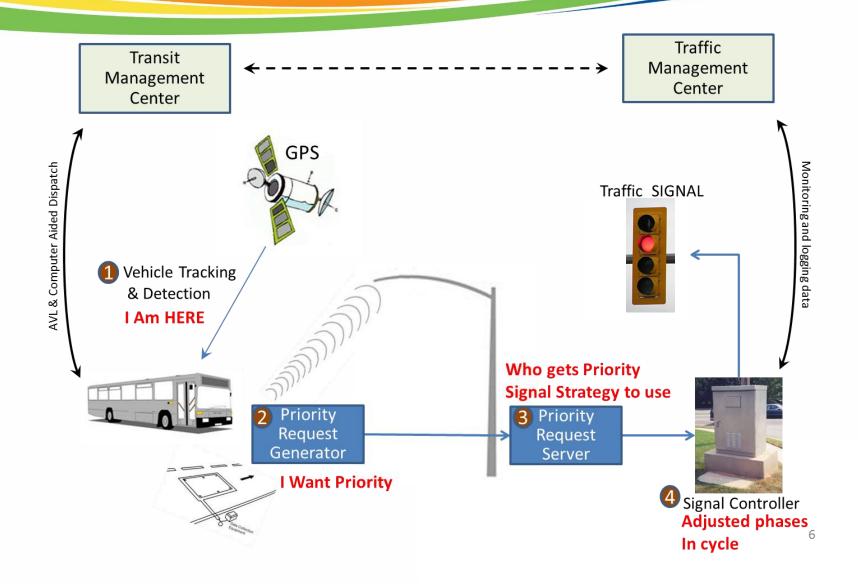
- A Cycle consists of multiple Phases
- Phases allocate time to movements competing for shared right-of-way
- Phase Length is a function of geometry, and vehicle and pedestrian volumes (demand)





Cycle length is sensitive to many factors including coordination with adjacent signals; time of day; volume demand, and vehicle detection (e.g. loops)

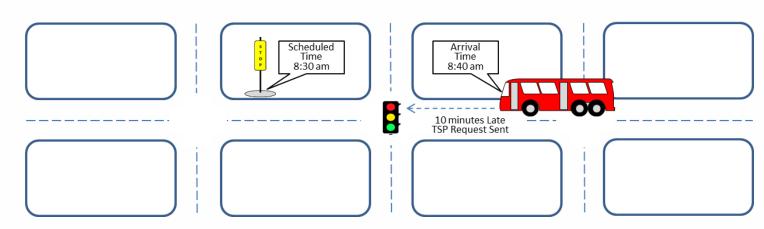
Conceptual Elements of Active TSP



Schedule VS Headway Management

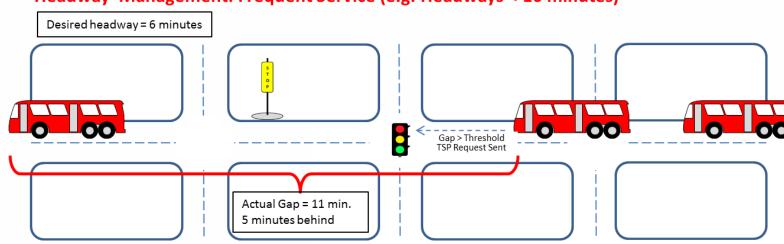
Schedule Management: Less Frequent Service (e.g. Headways > 10 minutes)

Conditional Priority Threshold: 5 minutes behind schedule



Headway Management: Frequent Service (e.g. Headways < 10 minutes)

Conditional Priority Threshold: Gap 1.5 x desired headway = 9 min



How TSP Works within the Opticom GPS System TSP System





Benefits of TSP

Improve travel time reliability and schedule, reduce delay and reduce emissions, may increase ridership.

- Waiting at Traffic Signals represents an average of 15% of a bus's trip time.
- Travel Time Savings:
 - ✓ Range from 2 to 18 % in North America, with typical reductions from 8 to 12 %
 - ✓ Los Angeles MTA: 7.5 % time reduction due to TSP in 2 BRT corridors
 - ✓ Chicago: 15% travel time savings for buses in the Cermak Road TSP Corridor
 - ✓ New York City: 17 % travel time savings along a 2.3 mile Victory Blvd in Staten Island
- Bus Delay at Signals
 - ✓ Los Angeles, 35% delay reduction at intersections with TSP
 - ✓ Oakland: San Pablo Avenue Corridor buses saved 5 seconds per TSP intersection
- Conditional TSP
 - ✓ In an Orlando simulation study BRT and Conditional TSP "significantly improved travel times, average speed and average total delay per vehicle".. "with only minor impacts on crossing street delays".
 - ✓ In Salt Lake City Utah: Conditional TSP is estimated to reduce travel times 15%. The results showed that TSP has minor negative impact on side-street traffic and no impact or minor positive impact on main traffic.



Existing Signal Operations

~850 Signalized Intersections

- 65% (~ 550) owned by Maryland State Highway Administration (MDSHA)
- 35% (~300) owned by Montgomery County

Montgomery County DOT operates and maintains the MDSHA and County Signals and is responsible for TSP timing plans

Leveraged Capital Projects

- County Traffic Signal System Modernization (TSSM) project upgraded signal control to a modern distributed system
- Fibernet and TSSM provided a high speed communications network



TSP Past and Present

TSP was deployed to all Ride On buses in the 1990's

- Different technology, central system based
- Bus CAD/AVL and Traffic Signal System modernizations made this deployment obsolete

TSP Technology Pilot Test undertaken in 2013

- 3 traffic signals, 5 buses
- Successful test of modern TSP roadside and bus hardware

For current operations assuming no other transit priority treatments (mixed flow operations)

- Extend Green Phase or
- Provide an early Green Phase

Ride On extRa featuring TSP will go in service Fall 2017

30 traffic signals and 17 buses from Gaithersburg to Bethesda



TSP for US 29 BRT Purpose & Goal

Purpose:

Help maintain consistent transit vehicle flows and travel times for BRT Service while reducing delays due to stops at traffic signals.

Goal:

Improve expected Transit Travel Times for travelers using the BRT system through improving reliability and reducing delays without undo negative impacts to the overall transportation system performance or other travelers.

Need:

Select 15 intersections for TSP equipment installation TSP activation by time period will be determined during operations



TSP Objectives

BRT Transit:

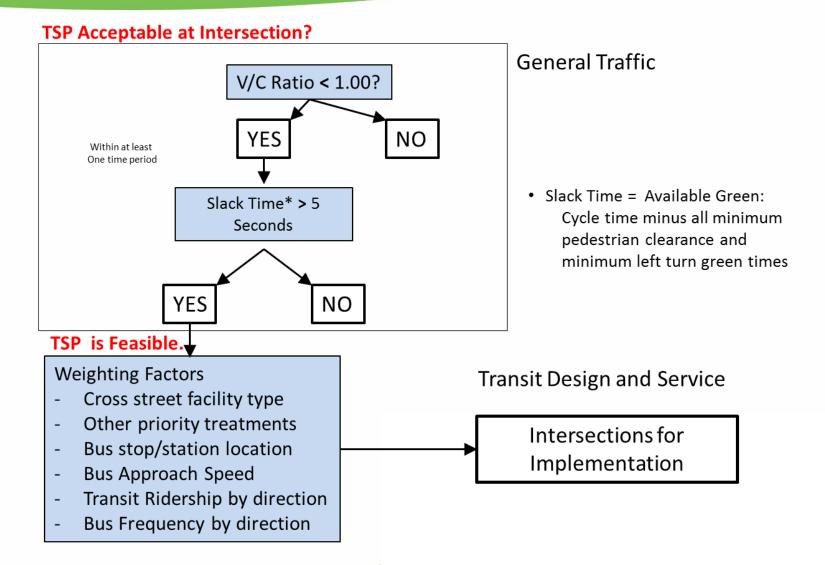
- Assist in providing consistent headways/ On time
- When conditions are met
 - ✓ Reduce Signal Delay
 - ✓ Reduce variation in time through intersection or segment
 - ✓ Limit severe (maximum) delay at intersections

General Traffic:

 Limit negative impact on general traffic (through and cross)



TSP Intersection Selection Flow Chart



TSP Weighting Factors

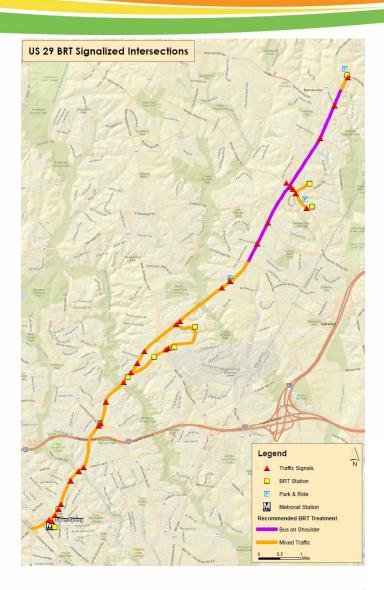
Applied to Acceptable TSP Intersections:

- Number of acceptable time periods (higher +)
- Cross Street Facility Type (Lower type +)
- Other Priority Treatments (Bus on shoulder +)
- Bus Stop Location (Far side +)
- Bus Approach Speed (slower than general traffic +)
- Other Transit Ridership (higher on parallel +)
- Other Transit Frequency (higher on parallel +)
 - + means higher ranking



US 29 BRT Corridor Signalized Intersections

See Handout



1	US 29 @ Blackburn Rd							
2	US 29 @ Green Castle Rd							
3	US 29 @ Fairland Rd							
4	US 29 @ Musgrove Rd							
5	US 29 @ Tech Rd							
6	US 29 @ Industrial Pkwy							
7	US 29 @ Stewart Ln Slip							
8	US 29 @ Stewart Ln							
9	US 29 @ Prelude Dr							
10	US 29 @ Burnt Mills Ave							
11	US 29 @ Lockwood Dr							
12	US 29 @ Burnt Mills Shopping Center							
13	US 29 @ Southwood Ave							
14	US 29 @ University Blvd WB							
15	US 29 @ University Blvd EB							
16	US 29 @ Franklin Ave							
17	US 29 @ Sligo Creek Pkwy							
18	US 29 @ Dale Dr							
19	US 29 @ Spring St							
20	US 29 @ Fenton St							
21	US 29 @ Georgia Ave							
22	Colesville Rd @ 2nd Ave							
23	2nd Ave @ Ramsey Ave							
24	MD 198 @ US 29 NB Ramps							
25	Briggs Chaney Rd @ US 29 SB Ramps							
26	Briggs Chaney Rd @ US 29 NB Ramps							
27	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Outlet Dr							
28	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Auto Dr/Castle Blvd							
29	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Gateshead Manor Way							
30	Lockwood Dr @ White Oak S.C.							
31	MD 650 @ Lockwood Dr							

US 29 Corridor Available Green and V/C Ratio

See Handout

#		Movement NB/SB Bus	Total Available Green Time (sec)								
	Intersection		AM MD			PM		Volume to Capacity Ratio			
			NB	SB	NB	SB	NB	SB	AM	MD	PM
1	US 29 @ Blackburn Rd	NBT/SBT									
2	US 29 @ Green Castle Rd	NBT/SBT									
3	US 29 @ Fairland Rd	NBT/SBT									
4	US 29 @ Musgrove Rd	NBT/SBT									
5	US 29 @ Tech Rd	NBT/SBT									
6	US 29 @ Industrial Pkwy	NBT/SBT									
7-a	US 29 @ Stewart Ln Slip	NBT/SBT									
7-b	US 29 @ Stewart Ln Slip	WBR/SBT									
8-a	US 29 @ Stewart Ln	NBT/SBT									
8-b	US 29 @ Stewart Ln	NA/SBL	NA		NA		NA				
9	US 29 @ Prelude Dr	NBT/SBT									
10	US 29 @ Burnt Mills Ave	NBT/SBT									
11-a	US 29 @ Lockwood Dr	NBT/SBT									
11-b	US 29 @ Lockwood Dr	NA/WBL	NA		NA		NA				
12	US 29 @ Burnt Mills Shopping Center	NBT/SBT									
13	US 29 @ Southwood Ave	NBT/SBT									
14	US 29 @ University Blvd WB	NBT/SBT									
15	US 29 @ University Blvd EB	NBT/SBT									
16	US 29 @ Franklin Ave	NBT/SBT									
17	US 29 @ Sligo Creek Pkwy	NBT/SBT									
18	US 29 @ Dale Dr	NBT/SBT									
19	US 29 @ Spring St	NBT/SBT									
20	US 29 @ Fenton St	NBT/SBT									
21	US 29 @ Georgia Ave	NBT/SBT									
22	Colesville Rd @ 2nd Ave	WBR/SBL									
23	2nd Ave @ Ramsey Ave	NBL/EBR									
24	MD 198 @ US 29 NB Ramps	NBL/NA		NA		NA		NA			
25	Briggs Chaney Rd @ US 29 SB Ramps	NA/WBR	NA		NA		NA				
26	Briggs Chaney Rd @ US 29 NB Ramps	NBR/WBT									
27	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Outlet Dr	NA/WBT	NA		NA		NA				
28-1	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Auto Dr/Castle Blvd	EBL/SBR									
28-2	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Auto Dr/Castle Blvd	SBL/WBR									
29	Briggs Chaney Rd @ Gateshead Manor Way	EBL/SBR									
30	Lockwood Dr @ White Oak S.C.	NBT/SBT									
31	MD 650 @ Lockwood Dr	NBT/SBT									
NB - Northbound		T - Through		Available Green Time = 5 - 20sec					VCR < 1.00)
	SB - Southbound	L - Left		Available Green Time > 20sec					VCR => 1.00		10
	EB - Eastbound	R - Right		Available Green Time < 5sec							
	WB - Westbound										

US 29 Corridor TSP Selection Weighting Factors

See Handout



Next Steps

- Incorporate feedback on selection criteria
- Finalize 2020 inputs
- Rank/Select intersections for implementation





Bikeshare Presentation US 29 BRT Project CAC #12 Week of July 10, 2017



MCDOT

Montgomery County

Department of Transportation

Capital Bikeshare

- Regional Bike Transit service provided by the governments of DC, Arlington, Alexandria, Montgomery County, and Fairfax.
- 465 docking stations in DC, Arlington, Alexandria, Montgomery, and Fairfax
- Designed for point-to-point short trips of under 30 minutes
- Trips under 30 minutes are free with membership. User fees accumulate for each additional ½ hour over 30 minutes.
- Types of Membership:

Annual = \$85.00

30-day = \$ 28.00

3-Day = \$28.00

24-hr = \$17.00





Capital Bikeshare in Montgomery Co.

Capital Bikeshare in Montgomery County Launched in September 2013 with 14 Stations!

70 stations are now up and running in <u>5 geographic areas</u> <u>feeding Metrorail</u>:

- Silver Spring / Takoma Park
- Bethesda / Friendship Heights
- Rockville / Shady Grove / Life Sciences Center
- Chevy Chase Lake
- Wheaton



Why Use Bikeshare?

- A majority of Members chose bikeshare because it was a faster or easier way to reach their destination (56%)
- 71% of Members use bikeshare to access transit
- 65% of Members use bikeshare to commute to work
- One-third of Members increased their use of Capital Bikeshare in response to Safe Track
- Members substantially reduced their car, ride-hailing and taxi use with more than half who drove their car less often
- Members save on travel costs
- 80% of Members are more likely to patronize businesses that are accessible by Capital Bikeshare

STATION @ Carroll & Ethan Allen in Takoma Park



The Stations

- Solar-powered, not wired to the grid
- Modular design, not bolted down
- Consist of docks, bikes, solar panel, kiosk, map panel
- Station sizes: Usually 11, 15, or 19 docks
- Ideal bike to dock ratio is 50%



Criteria for Locations

Safety for cyclists, pedestrians, and motorists

4+ hours of direct sunlight each day

Visible and easily accessible

Low impact on pedestrian and motorist sight distance

Adequate clearance on sidewalk or street

Close to transit, major employment sites, dense residential and retail

Access for Rebalancing Van and for Boom Truck for installation

Minor arterials and lesser streets with slow speeds

1 to 1.5 miles to nearest bikeshare station or direct access to major transit

Funding for Bikeshare Stations

All Montgomery County bikeshare stations are funded by grants or developer contributions:

86% by grants

14% by developer contributions.



10 Bikeshare Stations serving the US 29 BRT will be funded by the TIGR Grant



Bikeshare Expansion in Montgomery Stations Installed in 2016 /2017

2016 Installs:

Connecticut Avenue & Chevy Chase Lake Drive in Chevy Chase Lake (Developer funded)

Key West Avenue and Siesta Key Way in Rockville (Developer funded)

Medical Center Metro Station in Bethesda (State Grant funded)

Lyttonsville Road & Lyttonsville Place in Silver Spring (State Bond Bill funded)

Woodmont Avenue & Strathmore Street in Bethesda (State Bond Bill funded)

East - West Highway & 16th Street in Silver Spring (State Bond Bill funded)

Sligo Avenue & Carroll Lane in Silver Spring (State Bond Bill funded)

2017 Installs:

Pooks Hill Avenue & Linden Lane in Bethesda (State Bond Bill funded)

Kirklynn Avenue & MD 650 in Takoma Park (State Grant funded)

New Hampshire Avenue & Merwood Drive in Takoma Park (State Grant funded)

Amherst Avenue & Elkins Street in Wheaton (State Grant funded)

Grandview & Blueridge Avenues in Wheaton (State Grant funded)

Wheaton Metro Station (State Grant Funded)

Amherst Avenue and Pritchard Road in Wheaton (State Grant funded)

Windham Lane & Amherst Avenue in Wheaton (State Grant funded)

Shady Grove Metro Station East Entrance (Developer funded)

Columbus Avenue & Grammercy Boulevard near Shady Grove Metro (Developer funded)

Columbus Avenue & Tribeca Street near Shady Grove Metro (Developer funded)

Key West Avenue & Great Seneca Highway in Rockville (Developer funded)

Stations Coming Soon

Fall 2017:

Diamondback & Decoverly Drives at Camden Shady Grove (Developer Funded)

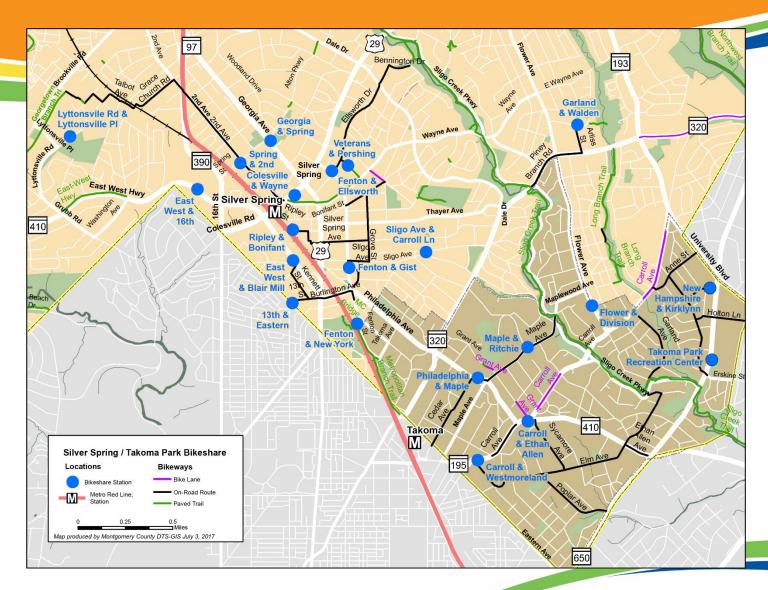
Blueridge Avenue and Elkin Street at AVA Wheaton (Developer Funded)

Spring 2018

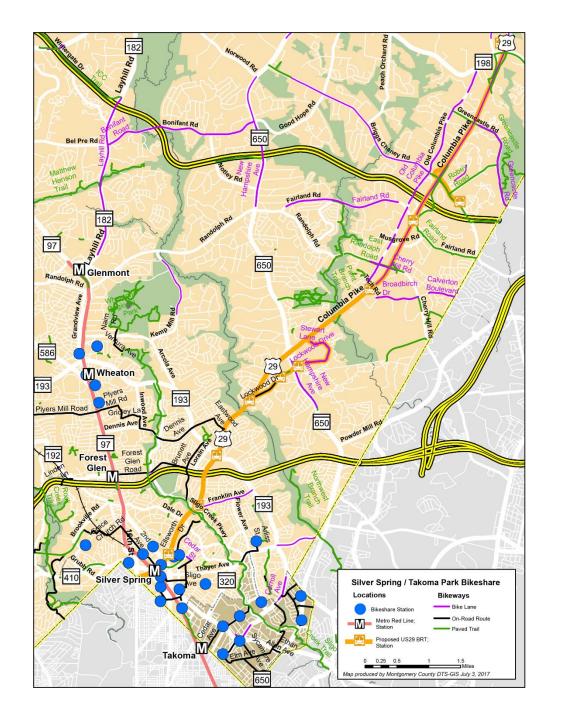
(Funded by Maryland Bikeways Grant for White Flint & Twinbrook)

Citadel Ave & McGrath Blvd
Congressional Ln & E Jefferson St
Fishers Ln & Rock Creek Mill Rd @ JBG (includes developer contribution)
Old Georgetown Rd & Rockville Pike
Twinbrook Metro
White Flint Metro
Woodglen Dr & Executive Blvd









BIKESHARE TRIPS INCREASING!



Over 16.8 million Capital Bikeshare Trips <u>system-wide</u> in the first 6+ years of operation. Capital Bikeshare includes stations in DC, Arlington, Alexandria, Montgomery and Fairfax.

15% of the region's Capital Bikeshare stations are located in Montgomery County, feeding the Metrorail Red Line

<u>Trips</u> in Montgomery comprise about 2% of all the trips across the Capital Bikeshare System.



General Ridership

Highest ridership months for bikeshare generally are April – September.

Bikeshare ridership patterns in Montgomery County correspond to morning and evening peak hour travel on weekdays

There is a slight uptick in bikeshare trips at mid-day

Bikeshare Stations at or near Metrorail Stations tend to be the most popular.



Safety Elements of the Bikeshare Program

- Promotion of Bicycle Education and Safety Classes
- Distribution of printed materials with safety tips and messaging
- Promotion of program with reflectors for safe riding at night
- Free helmets to lower income users, and helmets used as raffle items at marketing/outreach events
- Subsidized sale of helmets at \$16.00 when members join
- Stickers with safety messages placed on each bike
- Text promoting helmet use and safe bicycling on Capital Bikeshare station equipment
- Signage in bikeshare service areas





Friendship Heights Metro